ESTABLISHED A. D. 1826.1

MILLERSBURG, OHIO, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1860.

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inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital on the capital inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his jourto facilitate his journey and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of whom shall be engaged in trade.

ARTICLE VI. If at any time his Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made or for any other reason perrol, the reason period. or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a ong or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

ARTICLE VII. The superior authorities of the United States and of China in corresponding to-gether shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication, (chauhwui.) The can-suls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication, (chankenn.) When inferior officers of the one government address superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial,) Private individuals, in addressing superior officers, shall employ the style of petition, (ninching.) In no case shall any terms or style be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disres-

China, or of China by the United States. ARTICLE VIII. In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the governors general or governors, the interviews shall be had at the offic-ial residence of the said officers or at their tempomake any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspond-

United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports apened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or facilities on the part of the Chinese government in procuring provisions or other supplies and mak-

ARTICLE I. There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any triging cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should net unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus shewing their friendly feelings.

Article XII. Citizens of the United States residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent be unjustly or oppress each other for any triging cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should net unjustly or oppressively, the United States will know the properties of the permitted to rent between their siding or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent be underesting the state of the said commerce, shall be permitted to rent be researce of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel can fix the rent by mutual and equitacle and for exportation on board any merchant vessel can fix the rent by mutual and equitacle and the properties of the United States and in the act of being discharged for importation or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel can fix the rent by mutual and equitacle and the properties interfere, unless there be some objections offered out, or in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the value of goods subject to ad valorem duty, or in regard to the value of goods set in the act of being discharged for importation or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel can fix the rent by mutual and equita ARTICLE II. In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of China, this treaty shall be kept and sacredly gnar.

The legal fees to the officers for app'ying their fee shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct with justice and moderation. Any description of the cemetories by netives of China, shall be severely punished accor-

ity and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the governors general of the Two Kwangs, the provinces of Fuhkian and Chohkiang or of the Two Kiangs and when ever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said governors general or by the general post; and all such communications shall be sent under seal, which shall be most carefully respected. The Privy council and governors general, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge.

or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and Ningpo, in the province of Chich kineg, and Shan-quire to be transhipped to another vessel, applicaadvantage. His visits shall not exceed one in cach year, and he shall complete his business withcach year, and he shall complete his business without usnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships of war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that inform the authorities at that place in order that government, wi hout being entitled to any countoing abused by the subjects of other nations as a such debts.

citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wang-hia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than paid by the most favored na

ARTICLE XVI. Tonnage duties shall be paid or every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feer, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden, and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be of tee burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, acording to the tonnage specified in the register, pectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by vessel, having paid tonnage duty at one port, sha go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or, being in ballast, to purchase an en-tire, or fill up an incomplete, cargo, the consul governors, the interviews shall be nat at the constant towns, who shall note on the port clearance to the said officers or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative towns, who shall note on the port clearance to the tonnage duties have been paid, and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other customary residence, or at the residence, whichever circumstances to the collectors at the other customary residence, or at the residence of the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, end not be Current matters shall be discussed by correspond-ence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal of customs at the open ports shall consult with the consuls about the erection of beacons or light-ARTICLE IX. Whenever national vessels of the houses, and where buoys and light-ships should be

near any of the ports of China, commanders of been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawsalp ships and the superior local authorities of ful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compragovernment shall. If it be necessary, hold inter-course on terms of equality and courtesy, in token adly relations of their respective na-the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable to be agreed upon by the parttes or determined by

ARTICLE XVIII. Whenever merchant vessels ing necessary repairs. And the United States of of the United States shall enjer a port, the collec-America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in ease any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the costs without being pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the costs without being philaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the costs without being philaged properties. cent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue tineers or deserters from on board the vessels of pirates, and if captured deliver them over the United States in China, on being informed by the said pirates, and it captured deriver them over for trial and punishment.

Arricle X. The United States of America shall have the right to appoint consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened; who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers are discarge, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese custom house officers of the two court in or all goods landed in the country, and on all goods landed in

HAVEORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Proving Pores, Amit, and Commerce, before the control of the state of

the Chinese or the United States authorities.

ARTICLE XII. Citizens of the United States re
ARTICLE XII. Citizens of the United States re
ARTICLE XII. Citizens of the United States re-

who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon if they desire to reexport the same in part or in United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of China, this treaty shall be kept and sacredly gnarded in this way, viz: The original treaty, as ratified by the P esident of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and paid the duty thereon if they desire to reexport the same in part or in they desire to reexport the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the same in part or in they desire to recept the first of the united States and the Empire of Japan and signed by their respective plent was concluded and signed by ital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Astricts III. In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this treaty, the United States of America are immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and the same and to publish it by proclamation in the gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately adopting the provisions of the fact, shall immediately adopting the provinces.

Astricts IV. In order further to perpetuate the properties of Chinas, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to discovered the publication of the fact, shall immediately adopting the provinces.

Astricts IV. In order further to perpetuate the properties of the

be, shall in al cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

ARTICLE V. The minister of the United States of America in China, wherever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of count rank deputed for the capital of his highest than the prival of the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of count rank deputed for the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, and the capital of his Majesty th

subject to connection to the United States who shall in amination in the premises, and take proper stees to facilitate his journey and give him necessary of the United States who shall in trade in any contraband article of merchandise compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through nauce or protection from that of the United States | the sunsul, or by suit in the consular court; but will take measures to prevent their flag from be- neither government will hold itself responsible for

nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

the part of China.

ARTIGLE XXVIII. If citizens of the United States have special occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of governent, they shall submit the same to their consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have they may address him directly at the same time they inform their own officers, representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controveries arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the si shallbe examined and decided comformably

Done at the City of Washington, this twen-ty-sixth day of January, in the year of our J Lord one thousand eight hundred and six-ty, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fourth, JAMES BUCHANAN,

the Empire of Japan. (Amity and Commerce.)
Concluded at the City of Yedo, July 29, 1858.—
Ratified by President of the United States, April
12, 1860. Exchanged at City of Washington,
May 22, 1860. Proclaimed by President of the
United States, May 23, 1860.

IN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a trenty of amity and commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

Whereas a trenty of amity and commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA! be

Whereas a treaty of amity and commerce bed debts tween the United States and the Empire of Japan jects.

There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Ty-Coon of Japan

uest of the Japanese government, will act as a animosity. The governmently mediator in such matters of difference as abolished the practice of may arise between the government of Japan and emblems. any European power.
The ships of war of the United States shall ren-

all American consuls residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels shall also give them such friend-ly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside

ARTICLE III. In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade

the following ports and towns shall be opened on just compensation, the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say: Kanagawa, on the (4th of July, 1859) fourth

The Japanese gov day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; Nagasaki, on the (4th of July, 1859) fourth

like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China Article XXII. Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce, it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with my foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the fight to leave ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwelling or warehouses and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to leave ground, and purchase the building discrete. the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the beligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the United States: provided, that the said flag shall not protect vessels ended, that the said flag shall not protect vessels ended. rican diplomatic agent and the Japanese govern- nors of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857,

the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments, respectively, without interference on

changed.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Ja-

ese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese By the President:
Law is Case, Secretary of State.

Treaty between the United States of America and
the Empire of Law is Case, secretary of America and claims against American citizens, and he Japan-

more than (1) one Japanese ri inland from the places of their respective residences, and all per sons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country.

A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case according to the circumstances. case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs

ARTICLE VIII. The government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washinston, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and consul.

The President of the United States, at the re-tuest of the Japanese government, will act as a animosity. The government of Japan has already

The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese without a breach of neutrality; and all persons held as prisoners by the consul, and all persons held as prisoners by the consul, and all persons held as prisoners by the consul, and all persons held as prisoners by the consul, and give to the consul such assistance as may be re-quired to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such service, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the consul shall in all cases pay a

The Japanese government may purchase or con-struct, in the United States, ships of war, steam ers, merchant ships whale ships, cannon, munisuch debts.

ARTICLE XXV. It shall be lawful for the offiARTICLE XXV. At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from whroad, and sell, purchase,
and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of
the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by
citizens of the United States, on the export and
import of goods from and into China, shall be the

such debts.

ARTICLE XXV. It shall be lawful for the offiday of July, one thousand eight hundred and fitty
day of January, 1850 first
day of January, 1850 first
day of January, one thousand eight hundred and
sixty, thiego, on the (1st of January, 1850) first
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day of January, one thousand eight hundred and
sixty, thiego, on the (1st of January, 1850) first
day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, t war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the the entry then presented exhibits the United States.

The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this nearly, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the contracting parties to this treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

ABTICLE XII.

Such of the provisions of the treaty made by

Japanese and sell to them any article that either my have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same; and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or ane any articles sold to them by the Americans, they shall submit the same to their consulter officer, to determine if the language be rand respectful, and the matter just and right prove to be destrable.

ARTICLE XIV.

Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same of time at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans residing in Japan shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties shall be paid to the government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported articles of Japanese production that are exported the United States.

The set of ratification on the part of Japan shall articles of Japanese production that are exported to the United States.

The set of ratification on the part of Japan shall articles of Japanese production that are exported to the United States.

The set of ratification on the part of Japan shall still go into effect on the (4th of July 1859) fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nice. The set spit have the visit of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nice. The Japanese shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if, from any unforesecul cause, the ratifications entered to be exchanged by that time, the treaty shall still go into effect on the (4th of July 1859) fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nice. The set of such as the city of Washington; but if, from any unforesecul cause, the ratifications entered to the exchanged by the time, the treaty shall still go into effect on the (4th of July 1859) fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundre

In witness whereof, the abovenamed plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and sealing at the city of Yedo, this twenty ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era, the mineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifty year of Anset Mms.

TOWNSEND HARRIS. [stal.]

Regulations under which American trade is to be conducted in Japan.

REGULATION PIRST.

in a Japanese port, the captain or comman-der shall exhibit to the Japanese customhouse authorities the receipt of the American consul, showing that he had deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her pass for its corresponding weight of Japanese coin of the same description Americans and Japanese der, the names of her passengers, (if any) and the number of her crew, which paper shall be payments to each other.

As some time will clapse before the Japanese a true statement, and shall be signed by him. Ard whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged:

Now, therefore he it known that I, JAMES BU(CHANAN, President of the United States of American with Japanese coin, in exchange ice, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and recommended in the same, and shall be signed by him he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deone year after the opening of each harbor, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin, in exchange ice, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and recommended in the shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deone treats and numbers of the packages and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons or persons to whom they are consigned. A list of the
successive and recommended to be
a true statement, and shall be signed by him
he shall at the same time deposit a written
manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall the name of the packages and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. A list of the
successive and recommended to the contents are quired in regulation
on the shall at the same time deposit a written
manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall the atments and numbers of the packages and their contents, as they are described by the captain or commander to be
a true statement, and shall be signed by him
he shall at the same time deposit a written
manifest of the irrade, they shall the atments of the packages and their contents, as they are described in his bills of the
successive and run are statement, and shall be suffered fest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall gign his name to the same. If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sundays fence. excepted) without the paymant of any fee; but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of (\$15) fifteen dollars shall be paid. All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double du-ties on being landed. Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vesse at the Japeness custom-house whithin the time prescribed by this regulation shall pay a penalty of (\$60) sixty dollars for each day

> BEGULATION SECOND.
>
> The Japanese government shall have the right to place custom-house officers on board right to place custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (man-of-war excepted. All custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accombed with civility, and such reasonable accombed to the ship.
>
> Gold and silver, coined or uncoined. affords. No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the custom-house authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers, between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any enterance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any s. al., lock or other fastening that has been affixed by the Jaapuese custom-house officers, everp person so offending shall pay a fine of (\$60) sixty dollars for each offences Any goods that shall be discharged or at-tempted to be discharged from any ship, with out having been duly entered at the Japanes-custom-house, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.
>
> Packages of goods made up with an attempt

that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

American ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle, goods in any of the nonopened harbors of Japan, all such goods shall
be forfeited to the Japanese government and
the ship shall pay a fine of (\$1,000) one thou
All articles of Japanese production, which sand dollars for each offence. Vessels need. are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) ing repairs may land their cargo for that purgeneral of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

Arricle II.

The President of the United States as the residence of the U Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the custom house authorities of the bona fide nature of the transaction; and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities. tion of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smug gle, any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of (\$15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opiun so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled: and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing

REGULATION THIRD.

The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same at the Japanese custom house. entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and imported, and the marks, numbers, packages and contents, thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in one amount ed the aggregate value of all the goods coner or consignee shall certify, in writing, that cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the custom-house authorities, and shall remain

the goods contained in tha entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the custom house, but such examination shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods.

their possession until they have examined

rican diplomatic agent and the Japanese government, in the enemy's service, nor shall said flag be fraudulently used to enable the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter the parts of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to for feiture and confiscation to the Chinese government.

Americans, or anything done which may prevent a fee egress and ingress to the same.

From the (1st of January, 1862.) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, americans shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all contents of their and the importer may attach the certificate to

> are at the custom-house or on ship b ard.—
> All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The enwit: house, and all packeges which contain pro-hibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Ja-articles:

No entry at the custom-house shall be required for supalies for the use of ships, their crews, and passengers, nor fer the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION FOURTH.

Ships wishing to clear shall give (24) twenty-four hours' notice at the custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be entitied to their clearance; but if it be refused, the custom house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reasons why the clearance is refused. Within (48) forty-eight hours (Sundays ex-cepted) after the arrival of an American ship the American consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese custom-house or police officers. Sceamers carrying the mails of the United States may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall in all cases, enter and clear at the custom

Whale ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subse-

Any person signing a false declaration or certificate with the intent to defraud the rev-

enue of Japan shall pay a fine of (\$125) one bundred and twenty-five dollars for each of-

REGULATION SIXTH.

No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the fol-lowing fees shall be paid to the Japanese custom-house authorities: For the entry of a ship (\$15) fifteen dollars. For the clearance of a ship (\$7) seven dellars. For each permit (\$15) one dollar and a half. For each bill of health (\$15) one dollar and a half. For any other document (15) one dollar and a half

REGULASION SEVENTH.

Duties shall be paid to the Japanese government on all goods landed in the country Class One -All articles in this class shall

Wearing appearel in actual use. Household furniture and printed books not

intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan. Class Two .- A duty of (5) five per cent.

shall be paid on the following articles:
All articles used for the purpose of building rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships.
Whating goar of all kinds. Salted provisions of all kinds. Bread and breadstuffs.

Living animals of all kidns. Coale.

Timber for building houses. Paddy. Steam machinery.

Lead.

Raw silk.

pose without the payment of duty. All goods silver coin and copper in bars. (5) Five so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanport and export duties shall be subject to re-vision if the Japanese government desires it. TOWNSEND HARRIS. [L. s.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duty ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 22d inst. by Lewis Cass, Secretary of State of the United States, and Simme Boozen no Kami, Muragaki Awadsi no Kami, and Ogure Bungo no Kami, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary his Majesty the Ty-Coon of Japan, on the part

of their respective governments: Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America; have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and a ticle thereof, served and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.
In witness wheret, I have hereunte set my

hand and caused the scal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-third day of May, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hun-stand dred and sixty, and of the indepen-dence of the United States of Amer-ica the eighty-fourth. JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President: LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State . Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Paraguay, relating to Claims of the "United States and Faraguay Nacigation Company." Concluded at Asuncion, February 4,1259. Ratified by the Fresident of the United Status, March 7, 1860. Exchanged at Washing-ton, March, 7, 1860. Proclaimed by President of the United States, March 12, 1860.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS a convention relating to the claims of the "United States and Paraguay Navigation Company," against the Para guavan Goveanment, was concluded between the United States of America and the Repub lie of Paraguay, and was signed by their re

spective plenipotentiaries at Asuncion on the fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the original of which convention being in the English and Spanish anguages is, word for word as follows: Special convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Paraguay, relating to the claim of the "United

States and Paraguayan Navigation Company

against the Paraguayan government.

It is Excellency the President of the United States of America and his Excellency the house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods app aised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after due examination, shall ing to remove every cause that might intermake a certificate setting fourth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package mony, for a time so unhappily interrupted, describing it by its mark and number, which between the two nations, and now so happily certificates shall be signed by the appraisers restored, and which it is so much for their in presence of the custom-house authorities, interest to maintain; and desiring for this purpose to come to a definite unders his entry, as d make a corresponding deduc-tion from it. Fut this shall not prevent the as to the mode of settling a pending question custom house authorities from appraising the of the said claims of the "United States and goods in the manner provided in article fourth
of the treaty, to which these regulations are
appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit authorizing the de-livery to him of the goods whether the same regulated by the convention hereby establish-

fore they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto. Any goods that are pure heavy of a ship for exportation be. are put on boar of a ship for exportation be-fore they have been entered at the custom-their full powers, which were found in good

(Concluded on fourth page.)